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WEEKLY REVIEW.

General News Summary.

The Senate has confirmed Sterling . Rounds, of Chicago as public printer. The ladies' dormitory of the college at Olivet, Mich., burned on the night of April

10th. Loss, \$50,000. The steam tow boat "Etna" exploded its boilers in the Great Kanawha, March 15th One man killed and several wounded. The teamer burned.

Two men were sufficated by gas in a well, at Fergus Falls, Minn., March 14th. One of them descended to assist the other, but bared his fate. Both leave families.

A boiler in a shoe factory in Lynn, Mass., excloded on the morning of March 15th. leveling the building and killing several men. A portion o the boiler, weighing a ton, was thrown a quarter of a mile.

A wholesale discharge of passenge and freight conductors on the Union Pacific railroad began March 15. A dispatch says there is reason to believe that as many as one hundred and s'xty will be dism'ssed.

The man arrested in St. Louis, and supposed to be old man Bender, the Kansas fiend, turns out to be a man named Jacob Balles, well known at his home near Ft. Scott. He was of course released.

Secretary Chamberlin, of the State ourd of Agriculture of Ohio, thinks the fruit crop badly injured. The farmers report whear damaged. Information from points throughout West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania show that the recent frost damaged apples, peaches and small fruits. The rains also inured them.

George M. Chilcott, has been appointed Senator to succeed Teller. He is a lawyer by profession, was a member of the Colorado Territoria: Legislature in 1861, and of the Nebraska Megislature in 1856. He has also repesented Pueblo county, Colorado, in the State Legislature, and was delegate in Congress from Colorado, while it was a territory.

A destructive hail storm prevailed at Dallas, Texas, April 11th. It was accompan ied by heavy wind. Hall stones ranged from the size of walnuts to that of base balls, and some were picked up measuring ten inches in circumference. The falling of the stones ounded like she discharge of firearms. Many persons were knocked down and dangerously injured. The damage to the city amounts to thousands of dollars. The course of the storm was portheast to southwest, extending east to Texarka. There is great damage to grain and

The north bound train on the Gulf, Colo ado & Santa Fe road was boadded near Plum s ation, Texas, on the night of April 7th, by six roughly dressed masked men, who en ered the passenger coaches. Two guarded the doors at each end, while two went thro gh th cars with cocked revolvers. All passengers did as ordered. When they were about through with the passengers, the conductor entered the car and seeing what was going on, rushed for the express car. One robber fired at him, but he escaped unhurt, the ball passing through he door of the express car. The r. bbers then umped off and disappeared. The amount scured is not ku wn, but several parties gave up large sums. One of the passengers says the bbers got about \$1,300 of h m; others lost \$400 to \$500. The officers at Fort Worth were notified, and a posse with bloodhounds started

Crime and Criminals.

James Rice in Chicago, April 11th, plead guilty to eight charges of burglary tion, on the Plint & Pere Marquette road south amou ting to \$8,000.

Thomas Carr, doing business at Hudon, Wis., went to Illino's to buy horses, and had \$12,000 stolen from him by sharpers.

Patsy Devine at Clinton, Ill., has been sentenced to be hanged May 12th, for the murder of Aarou Goodfell in 1870. Tais is

his accord sentence. Wm. Stock, a bully who murdered : man on the race track at Chicago a few years

ago, shot Martin Manahan in a political row in Kansas C.ty recently. The savings bank cashier at Was ington, Pa., is sho tin his accounts \$60,000 He confessed to defaulting that amount to

cover losses caused by grain speculation which he had commenced a year ago. J. M. Butler, an Indian school teacher, who has been in Perryville, Ark,. was shot dead by unknown men, April 10th. They left Tyler were killed, and his little girl note ind cating that he was obnoxious on ac-

count of his attentions to a well-to do-widow. The following executions took place, March 31st. At Selma, Alabama, Al. Weisan ger and Bill Ledlow, for the murder of Jesse B Welsanger, in December last. At Chatham Court House, Pittsylvania county, Va., Doc. Wright, for the murder of Cole Arthur, in Feb-

ruary, 1881. All the prisoners protested their cence on the scaffol 1. A terrible tragedy was enacted near Farwell, Michigan., March 28th, in which Jacob Smith, sged 65, was killed by Jacob Bucher. Sm th went to Bucher's with Mrs Bucher, who is divorced from her hust and, to get her children. Bucher refused to give up the children and Smith turned to leave when the former struck him with a woodden mallet crushing his skull.

> News From Abroad. ENGLAND.

The London News says that the rumer finds favor in Dublin that Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign, and says it may be taken as proof that in th opinion of well informed persons in Irelan me further step, if not some exchange of policy must be takenif order is to be restored.

IRELAND. During illumination at Roscommon, in honor of the release of Parnell, windows and houses not illumina ed were smashed. The ouse of Major Warring was attacked and the windows broken. Serious riot ensued, and the military turned out. Three rioters were seri-

ously injured. GERMANY.

A telegram from Stuttgart states that King Cour es I, of Wurtemberg, has been to play, having tied a string to the converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and was baptized by the Pope.

MEXICO. Four miners from Washington county, N. M., write that they have been cast into a dungton at Cathuahua, Mex co. having endeavored to leave the mines, and ay that the Mexicans fired on the party from ambush, ki ling two and fatally wounding another. They at once, and transfer ed his engravings emplain t at the United States Consul refuses to ald them.

SOUTH AMERICA. Advices from Buenos Ayres of March 8th, say the Peruvians have lost 200 men in an engagement in Abacuche. The Peruvian comnanders were taken prisoners, and it is expected they will be shot.

HAYTI.

A revolution was began in the capital on the 26th, of March. Gonalves and Port av Princ: soon entered the mevement. Martial law h s been proclaimed, and President Salomon is creparing to march to the capital with 30,000

THE FATAL CYCLONE

It Sweeps Over Kansas, Missouri, Iowa., Illinois and Michigan .

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROP-ERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The telegraph reports the details of a terrible cyclone which swept over a large extent of country on the night of April 6th. It started south of the Arkaneas near the Raymond county 1 ne and moved in a northerly direction. It prostrated telegraph poles when it crossed the santa Fe track. John Wi'son's house was blown down, Mrs. Wilson killed and a Mrs. Pukes Fatally injured. Several other large houses were demolished. proceeding north the torm struck the new town of Chase and demolished 22 of the 26 buildings in the place, threw cars from the track and did other dam age. Mr. Reed, a hotel keeper, was killed and his wife fatally hurt. Another woman and calld killed. About the same time a small cyclone with a veritable waterspout passed through the eastern part of the county, but did little damage except by drowning out stock at E. Lawrence's farm. The water was sucked cut of the wells. The cloud, when near Chase, was funrel shaped, whirling and twisting with fearful vilo ence. All the inhabitants of Chase were more or less hart. Among the los es are Eckles Bros' eroom destroyed with \$2,000 worth of goods Ed. Ghatten, store room and residence, loss, not given. The people are living in box cars

and many are destitute. A special to the Quincy Wh'g from Kahoks Mo., says that the tornado struck the town of Ashton, doing considerable damage. Houses were destroyed, and fences and trees blown down. Parties from the scene of disaster say that four houses in the village were demolisted, and others suffered the loss of roofs and shimneys. No loss of life is reported. Farm houses and barns in the surrounding country sustained great dar are. The force of the storm seems to have been spent at Ashton, as it was not felt at Kahoka.

There are reports of high and destructive winds along the Wabash and Rock Island Roads in Iowa. At Keosauqua and Humeston, Iowa, and Kaboka and Ashton, Missouri, the damage was very severe, but full particulars are wan ing tecause telegraphic communica-

tion is shut off. A Keokuk Constitution special from Keosa qua, the county seat of Van Buren county states that the hurricane wrecked a great deal of property and played much havoc throughout the Des Moines Valley. At Keosauqua a large new house in which a locomo ive was kept, was olished; a fir man was pretty badly injured, receiving a scalp wound near the temple. Two or three brick houses was also partially demolished. Heavy sections of sidewalks were torn up and borne away by the wind. The glass front of Martin's new storehouse was ruined The wind tore up trees and blew down fence

A special from Clyde station, Michigan, reports a terrible hurricane near Highland staas the telegraph line is blown down, and the railroad agert walked to Clyde to send what he knew. The dwelling of a man named Crandall was blown down, and Crandall and ne child was killed and a daughter severely injured. A guest, Mrs. Taylor, of Pontiac, was also killed, and several other persons were injured. The hurricane covered an area of less than half a mile wide, but leveled everything in its path.

The Chicago Ewning Journal's special says: terriffic tornado, through the township of Kalamazo , Eaton county, did damage to houses and barns, k lling a large amount of live st. ck. Several lives are reported lost and many in jured. The place is remote from travel and telegraph. Later particulars say of the Oak-Grandall

land county his sister and little boy and Mrs. Henry badly brulsed. Miss Ora Ward was also The debris looks like an explosion. Everything is ground to atoms. One houre was blown out of a barn and was found in a distant field covered with mud. An idiot sister of Horace Sherman, of Kalamazoo, was killed and another sister's leg broken. His wife's jaw was dislo cated, and the whole family carried fifty rods, .hrown into a swamp and badly bruised.

A dispatch from Kalamazoo, Mich., of April 7th says:—A severe hall and wind storm visited t is region yesterday afternoon. On the Kendall and South Haven road there was a regular cyclene. Mr. Wilde's house was blown down He was killed and his wife and a friend injured. Other buildings were unroofed. The cyclone moved east across the northern part of this county, uproofing barns and doing other damage. It is rumored that a man was killed in Cooper township.

Never be Hasty.

Saptist Weekly.

Never be hasty to check a child's talk. Children not only sometimes speak truth, but a child's way of thinking of a subject and speaking of it is often so fresh that a man may learn from it. Out of the mouth of babes may come wisdom. Children have made some of the great inventions of modern times. When the first steam-engine was slowly pumping water out of a mine, the engineer had to work it by hand, letting on and shutting off the steam, and once left a boy to do hts work for an hour. When he came back he found that the boy had gone off working-bar of the engine, which let on and shut off the steam more regularly than a man. This was the first "cut off." An English engraver, Sadler, of of Liverpool, found some children pasting engravings on broken chins to beautify their playhouses. He went home

homes. It will pay to be respectful even to a child's thoughts. Wounds and hardships provoke our courage, and when our fortunes are at the lowest, our wits and minds are commonly at the best,

SEPT name and address to Gragin a Co Philads:

THE XLVIIII CONGLESS.

ashineron, April 5.—Saunders, from the nittee on territ ries, reported without adment the bill for the admission of Dakocommittee on territ ries, reported without amendment the bill for the admission of Dakota. Morgan's resolution for a more reciprocal frade between the United States and Jexico passed, Farley moved to take up the vetoed anti-Chinese bill. Hoar objected, as it was out of order, Ingalls being entitled to the floor. Bayard held that the vetoed bill was first in order. Farley's motior was adopted—29 to 25. A discussion arising on the question as to whether the vetor easure had not precedence of unfinished business, Harris moved to potpone unfinished business—motion prevailed—29 to 25. The Chinese bill was then taken up without or position. Speeches were made by Morgen, Bayard and Sherman. After a motion to refer to the committee on foreign relations was lost, a voir was finally taken on the question, Shall the bill pass motwithstanding heobjection of the President! The vote resulted, year, 29: nays, 21. So the bill fair of, two-thirds not voting in the effirmative. The bill to regulate the Presidential count was restored to its place as unfinished business, and the Senate adjourned.

The House went into committee on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Blackburn asserted that he had evidence that the offic als who were examining the claims in the department were corrupt, and that they demanded 5 per cent commission before allowing a claim. He would move an investigation A long discussion ensued touching the merits of the Court of Claims and Quarter-Master General's Department of the United States Tribunal in which claims should be adjusted. The committe rose and reported the bill. Reed demanded a vote upon Hiscock's amendment, providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended in investigating claims by the Quarter-Master General's flice. Adopted—yeas, 100; nays, 58. The bill then passed and the House adjourned. HOUSE

SENATE. Ed. Ghatten, storeroom and residence, loss, \$3,000; Sutton, Swisher & Dupre, storeroom and lamber, several thousand dollars; Geo. F. Miller, new two-story business house, \$1,800; Congregational church, \$1,500; Red's Hotel was blown down. The Methodist church, dedicated Sunday, twisted quarter round and was badly wrecked. Several houses were overturned. Museot Bros', store was damaged and the stock ruined. Spires' drug store was blown off its foundation. The depot was unroofed and several parties were killed; the names are not given. The needle are living in lox are not given. The needle are living in lox are 16008E. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Cameron, of Wisc HOUSE.

> Calk'us reported a resolution seating Lynch and unseating (halmers—laid over. Page asked unanimous c need to introduce hi Chinese bill. Sprivger objected, and Page asked unanimous c nsent to introduce his Chinese bill. Spri ger objected, and Page said he would ask for consent to introduce his bill until successful, if it took to the end of the session. The House went into committee on the tariff commission bill. Kasson said he hope to get a vote early nert week. McKinney, of Obio, favored the bill, contending that big wages were he result of the protective teriff system. Simonton of Tennessee, said that the bill was a cowardly refusal by Congress to meet its constitutional obligations, and made an argument against the protective system. The committee arose and Page, of California made another attimpt to introduce his Chinese bill, but was again met with objection from Spri ger. He subsedu nity withdrew his objection and Page introduced his bill, which was referred to the committee on education and labor. Willis, of Kentucky, introduced ab li 'to regulate, limit, and suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers." Adjourned.

> MASHINOTON, April 7.—The House b'll was passed re ieving from the charge of desertion all volenteers, who during the late war served faithfully until the expiration of their term of enlistment, but failed to be mustered out. Washburn, of Minnesota, submitt d a conference report on the !ill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Missouri river within five miles of St. Charles, Mo.—agreed to. The House went into coomittee on the tariff bill Haskell advocated the passage of the bill. Pension bills were considered in evening session, and the House adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, April 10.—Senstor Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill amend ng-the Anti-Polygamy law fixing salaries of election commissio era under the law at \$5,000 rer year—passed. Vest, of the minority territorial committee, reported atversely on the bill for the admission of Dakota. The Senate adjourned on account of the death

f Representative A'len of Miss HOUSE. Butterwort' offered a resolution for information from the Sceretary of 8 ate on the report of he cattle trade with Eugland, and on sait and fresh pork with France-adopted Committee on elections reported in favor of Mackey, contestant for the 8 uth Corolina seat. Rayl troduce da bill making the rates of money orders of not over \$2 five cents; \$25 to \$50 ten cents. No order to be issued over \$50. McLane introduced a till for the abrogation of the 5th and 6th articles of the Burlingame treaty with China. Richardson introduced a concurrent resolution directing the Seate and House committees on public buildings to make inquiry as to the advisability and cost o' purchasing a suitable site for a residence for the president of the United States—referred. Adjourned. Butterwort's offered a resolution

SENATE.

WASHINOTON, Apr I 11.—Vest introduced a bill, drafted by the St. Lov's Merchants' Exchange, as a general bridge law, and intended to secure reasonable protection to navigation and to autherize bridge companies to construct bridges of varying dimensions at su'table points on the Mis issippl, Missouri and Il inois rivers without further legislation. Mr. Cameron of Wis., 'rom the committee on claims, reported the original bil for the relief of Ben Halliday, which appropriates \$330,150 for lesses sustained by him as mail contractor on account of Indian hostilities. Adjourned.

HOUSE. HOUSE.

The defficiency sprooriation bill for the Indian Terri ory was taken up and passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Several senate amendments were concurred in. The committee rose and the House ratified its act on. The bill goes to the conference committee. Additional speeches were made against the tariff commission bill. Henderson, of Illinois, reported a bill for the construction of the Illinois and Missi sippl Canal—referred to committee of thewhole. Adjouraed.

BENATE Washington, April 12.—The Senate bill referring to the Court: f Claims for the adjudication of Gov. Paine for the alleged wanglui seizure and occupation of his sugar plantation in Louisiana in 1864, under the orders of Gen. Butler, passed. Sewell presented a petition of 978 army officers praying for the passage of the bill for compulsory retirement at the age of 62. Referred to the military committee. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The f liowing bills were introduced: By Strait, for the relief of settlers on alroad lands; by Hoblity, for the construction of the Delaware and Marylandifree sale canal; by Page, to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chines. Walte, from the compititions are stipulations relating to the Chines. Waite, from the committee on elec tons, reported in favor of seating Barbour, from Virginia. The House went into committee on the tariff commission bil. Hubbell, of Michigan, Tow send, of Onio, Dunn, of Arkansas, Upson of Texas, and Updegraff of Jowa, made speeches and the committee rose. The committee on appropriations was instructed to report further measures of the relief that should be extended to sufferers by the present floods of the Mississippi river and its tributari s. Adjourned.

Curious Family History

One of the most noted families in the country is the one which has descended from General Phillip Schuyler of revolutionary fame. But two of the Schuyler family have gained an unenviable to the chins, to be baked there, thus notoriety. A grandson of the Revolulearning from children the vast industionary patriot was President of the try of printing porcelain and earthen-New York and New Haven Railway ware, which employs thousands of Company. He was supposed to be workmen, and beautifies innumerable bachelor, but he was really secretly married and had a wife and a large family of children, to whom he was known by the name of Spider. No reason could be assigned for the concealment of his name to his own family or why he wished to be known in New York society as a bachelor. On the 3d of July, 1854, it was discovered that

Robert Schuyler had over-issued 13,286 shares of the New Haven road. It was a grievous loss to many people, among others to the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who lost a large part of his fortune, and it created a world of excitement at the time. Schuyler fled with his ill-gotten gains to Montreal, where he took a sairing vessel to Europe. His family oined him abroad, and he is reported to have died in Nice, Italy, in 1855; at least there is a tombstone in the burial ground in Nice raised to his memory, which frecords the fact of his death in that yerr. Subsequently the family returned to America, where they built themselves a mansion on Lake Saratoga Adjoining the mansion was a chapel connected with the house, in which it was said no one but a priest was known to have entered. There are, however, those who believe that it was secretly occupied by Robert Schuyler, whose tombstone at Nice was said to be a blind to cover his real whereabouts. One of Robert Schuyler's daughters was married to a Reverend Dr. Lamson, and a son of that marriage has just been tried in London for a revolting murder. Young Lamson was a physician and was married to a Miss John, a woman of some means. The wife's brother was a hunchback, frail in tealth, and it was he who Lamson was charged with baying poisoned, the motive being that the wife would inherit her brother Percy John's property. The defense was that Lamson was insane, but English courts are not as lenient as are the American tribunals when the plea is entered, and he has been convicted of the murder The grandson of the defaulter. Robert Schuyler, maybe hung by the neck unti

WIT AND HUMOR.

he is dead before this magazine is pub-

Professor to classical student: "You ask, 'If Atlas supported the world, who supported Atlas?' The question, dear sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as I am aware, satisfacto rily answered. I have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have mar ded a rich wife, and got his support

from her father." A man at a Washington hotel in loud voice called his friend back just as he was leaving the dining-room, and then whispered to him, "How far would you have got if I hadn't called you back?" The other, straightening himself up, replied in a tone loud enough for all to hear, "No, sir, I won't lend you \$5. I havn't got it; and if I had I wouldn't let you have it until you paid me what'you borrowed two months ago." His friend will never call him back again in a public dining-room.

'Twas a terrible moment. The man crowd on shore stood helpless and horrified. At this juncutre some one yelled, In many of the ceremonies of the Zunis est within ten miles. The suspense became awful, and the sun sunk in the misty bosom of the west like a bloody pumpkia. All at once a female voice was heard above the roar of the breakers. "Never mind the boat take one of my shoes," It was the voice of a heroic Chicago woman, and the applause tha. greeted it was heard three hundred mile at sea.

There is a good deal of difficulty found n familiarising the Indian labourers employed on Mexican railways with the use of the wheelbarrow. The same trouble was experienced by the first railway contractors in Hindostan. The method proved pictuersque, but slow. Finally a large supply of wheelbarrows was obtained. The contactor's emotion may be imagined when, on the first morning of their use, he beheld his labourers filing off in a long line, each with a wheelbarrow poised on his

A story is told of the late I ord Clarendon's one day entering a Paris res aurant frequented [by commercidal travelers to dine. Having ordered a frugal meal, he called for a bottle of champagne. The waiter, anticipating that the customer might not be able to settle, whispered that the price was wenty-five francs a bottle, in the hope of putting an end to his extravagance. "Ob, in that case," said the earl, "bring me two bottles!"

A Dramatic Noene.

the following chapter in the James trag. The dim past. The performance com-

boys was eating breakfast at the Unio depot hall this morning, the trains from the east arrived and the passenger flocking in, seated themselves at various tables, the one where Mrs. Samuels sat being taken possession of. Everyone was discussing the great topic of the seemed to be trying to pass the others your consent. This will teach him what day, the killing of Jesse James, and of course none said a good word for him

Mrs. Samuels bore it as long as possible, and did not intend to make herself known, but when a tall, rather aged gentleman, with the appearance of being a minister of the gospel, remarked with a great deal of fervor, "Thank God believe engaged in a ceremony so Jesse James is at last dead," she paled perceptibly and with a great effort to control her feelings said, "Gentlemen, am Mrs. Samuels, the mother of the James boys; can you not respect a mother's feelings?" A hush fell unon those near that was indeed a strange contrast to their former behavior. And when, with tears rolling down her cheeks, she left the room for the train the silence remained unbroken. The scene was a dramatic one, and those who witnessed

it will not s "It is Curing a very body."
writ as druggist. "Ridney Wort is the most
popular me icine we sell." It should be by
right, for no other medicine has such specific
action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. Do
not fall to try it. See adv. THE ZUNIS OF NEW MEXICO. A Strange People and their Strange

Ceremonies. The Oldest Organized Communi-

ty on the Continent.

All Boston, indeed all New England is talking about the Zunis, a tribs of Pueblo Indians from the western borber of New Mexico-the "Old Curiosity shop of America," as some one has called it. Six Zuni chiefs are here under the care of Frank H. Cushing, ethwologist of the Smithsoniun Institute, who has been among them for the last three years and has been admitted to full citizenship in their tribe. Indeed be is second in authority in the Zuni Pueblo. He was attracted to them especially, when sent out by the Institute secause he thought in them he had discovered the same stock as the ancient Aztec, if not Toltec peoples. He has gone up through their various orders till he has reached the highest. Here the doors refused to open because he refused to marry a Zuni woman -a necessary qualification and evidence of his good faith in joining the tribe. In order to get around that requirement he is performing what is recognized as a very great service to the gods. Cherished by the Zunis is a rite con-

ligious ceremony of great sclemnity, and escribing in the minutest detail how it is to be performed. But this ceremo my can only be performed at the ocean Here is developed a most interesting chain of facts. White the form and character of the rite have been handed down through the priests from the remotest ages there is nothing to show when it was performed-only that it must be at the sea. It would be interesting to speculate upon when this people lived at the sea and where, and whether they might not have lived in the same country remote ages ago when a part of New Mexico and Arizona was covered by a great inland sea, as some scientists claim; but Cushing is in danger of having to marry a Zuni squaw and we will proceed with the story. This ceremony by the sea was held in the highest veneration by the tribe and it was the dearest wish of the priestnood that they might worship the ocean. Cushing conceived the idea of making it possible for a few representatives of the tribe to perform the ceremony in the Atlantic and placing this distinguished service to his tribe as an offset to the requirement of taking a Zuni wife. But before broaching this matter to his most influential friends in the tribe he thought of another feavas | evidently drowning, while the ture of the trip that would add to the value of the service he would render. "Oh, for a boat!" But there was no what may be termed holy water is renired. This holy water is nothing else than water which has been purified by the addition of a urop of water from the ocean, the drop acting upon the body of ordinary water like a lump of leaven upon meal. The last supply was brought to the pueblo over two hundred years ago from the Gulf of Mexico in sealed canes. They have only a few inches left in one of the canes and they were becoming auxious about getting a new supply. Cushing proposed that if they would elect him to the Ka-Ka without requiring him to marry he would take a few of the tribs to the Atlantic ocean where they could renew their supply of sea water and perform the ceremony abovered rred to. It was upon an understanding that in consideration of these distinguished services he should be admitted to the Ka-Ka without marrying a squaw that Cushing is now in the east accompanied by six of the head I was fortunate enough to witness a

chersal of this peculiar ceremony under most remarkable circumstances. When I first met Mr. Cushing he was on board an Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe train in Kansas, coming cast with his Indians. We had just left Newton kansas, when Mr. Cushing and four of the Indians-the other two not being members of the priesthood of the bow were not admitted—went into the bag gage car, sat down in a circle on the floor of the car and rehearsed a The Cameron Vindicator contributes ceremony whose very origin is lost in menced with a low and not unmusical As Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James chant, the performers keeping time by moving war clubs or bows and arrows some being equipped with one and others with the other weapon. Five hymns were chanted in chorus followed by a long prayer, which was not repasted in unison, but in which each on the last quarter. The zeal of Nai-in- to do on subsequent occasions. tchi; the high priest could not have been reader could not have failed to be deeply impressed, as I was at the strange spectacle. Four real pagans and one makein time and place of one of the oldest is set about it. relics of an ancient heathen civilization with one of the best and most recent

transpired before this reaches you.

Indian [pueblo for three years and I happened to be almost the first person he had met who manifested any interest in his work. He seemed glad of an opportunity to talk about his experiences and entertained me for hours with much more than I can relate here. The "Riad," or sacred unwritten history of the tribe, seems to indicate that at one time in the history of this people a branch went off north from the parent stock through nerthern New Mexico and southern Colorado where they were subjugated by the savages to whom in turn they imparted their language and customs, the result being the ordinary Paeblos who inhabit that country to this dey though now much degenerated. Indeed the ruins of their large pueblos or villages, for pueblo means village, are distinctly traced. This corruption of the ancient stock is a matter of much regret among the Zunis who claim to be of pure blood, and as the Jews had no dealings with the Samsritans, so they will claim relationship with no other tribe except a small community in northern Arizona called the Ava Sunies.

The language of the Zuni nation is remarkable in its construction and completeness. Though they have no written lauguage their verbs are regularly conjugated and the nouns have all the cases of the Latin except the vocative. It is cabable of giving exaining the hymns and prayers of a repression to even finer shades of meaning than the English. For example, they have five different forms of the same root-verb to express the various shades of meaning in our word "to know." Their language is both strong and poetical. They have also an apparently inexhaustible fund of folk lore. Mr. Cushing related one of their fables to illustrate their idea of the spirit world and another entitled "The young man who ate Parched Corn," which described an Indian courtship and was full of quaint humor.

Mr. Cushing tas his ideas about the origin of this race but his investigations are not nearly finished and he is unwiting, as yet to say more than that he discovers evidences to show a connection between them and the Toltees, the most ancient civilization upon this coninent of which we know anything.

The Zunis are an agricultural and pastoral people. They are good farmers and raise in the fertile Zuni valley nearly all our common vegetables with great success and without irrigation. Their peaches and apricots are excep-

tionally fine. Corn furnishes one of their principal articles of subsistence and is prepared for food in a variety of ways. They have also large herds of cattle and horses and flocks of sheep. The country they inhabit has only recently been made casily accessible to the white man by the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. They realize that they are not long to rea in exclusive possession of it and are anxious to have the friendship of the whites. It is not difficult to see that the struggle between this rude civilization and that of the east will be of short duration. They have their secret orders with their ancient rites, in many respects not unlike the ancient order of Masonry; they have a tradition of a deluge in which the gods destroyed their enewies and also a tradition of a character resembling that of a Messiah in that he came into the world in low estate to benefit his fellow men but was persecuted and driven away. This is not, however, the Montezuma of common story in whom they have no faith. They are pantheists but worship one supreme spirit and regard the same

as the highest symbol of the deity. After a short stay in the east Mr. Cushing will return with his companions to New Mexico, where he expects to remain at least another year, after which he will prepare the results of his work for publication under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute. It is expected that he will be able to throw much light on the darkness of prehistorio America, and scientists are awaiting the

A Hint to Mothers.

results with a depth of interest.

Tell your children they are the worst you ever saw, and they will no doubt endeavor to merit your appreciation, Neverpermit your son to have any

amusement at home. This will induce

him to seek it where you will not be annoyed by his noise. There is no place like home. Impress this truth upon your children by making home as disagreeable and unlike

any other home as possible. Tell your child he shall not do a thing, and then let him tease you into giving

Never neglect the lock on the pantry. spreassed by the old time class-leader Some boys have propelly turned out in the palmiest days. I am sure the first-class house realers, all on account of this injudicious treatment in early childhood.

When your daughter performs a task in an ill-fashioned manner always say: old that not even the traditions which "There, I might as well have done it have preserved its form tell of its last Lyself in the first place," and then take real performance, and on board a rail- the work out of her hand and doit your! way car running at the rate of forty self. This will encourage the girl not miles an hour—this strange connection to try to do the thing the next time she

Whoever, by word or mouth, or by products of our modern civilization-a shrug of eyebrow, or by expressive railway car—was as real as it was strik- silence, or by the stroke of pen, endeaving. Those Indian chiefs were as devout ors to give a false and injurious impresin their adoration of the god of the sion respecting another-his character, ocean as any worshippers I ever saw. his opinions, or his actions—violates That ceremony is to be performed at the ninth principle. It is this which Plymouth Rock, if it has not already introduces all heart-burning into socie ty, and all bitterness into religious and Mr. Cushing had been buried in that political controversy.